

Royal Insurance Co.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Largest Fire Office in the World.

HASLEDEN & CO., Agents, Alexandria.
R. VITERBO & CO., Agents, Cairo.

813-907
PHENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 1759);

HASLEDEN & CO., Agents, Alexandria.
FRED. OTT & CO., Sub-Agents, Cairo.

G. G. DROSSOS & CO.

Established 1869.

MERCHANTS & GENERAL AGENTS.

Head Office, ALEXANDRIA, 19, Mohamed Ali Square.

CAIRO, Abd-el-Aziz Avenue.

POR-SAID, Rue du Commerce.

KHARTOUM, Victoria Street.

POR-SUDAN, (Red Sea).

GENERAL AGENCY IN Egypt, Sudan, Red-Sea and Abyssinia for J. R. TENNETT'S Pilsner Beer and Stout XXX.

G. C. L. SCOTT Whisky, "King George IV" Whisky and Gin.

CARD CO., Ltd., Wine, Beer and Cakes.

LEON CHAMPAGNE, ROME, Champagne.

JULIA ROBIN & CO., Cognac, Extra Brandy.

AMER PICON.

ABSINTHE PERIOD, VERMOUTH MARTINI & ROSSI.

L. TANQUERAY CO., London, Wines, Cognac and Rums.

ARMAND P. GARNIER, Brandy and Wines.

Sté. ARSENE RAUQUIER, Nantes, Preserves Goods.

CHOCOLAT POULAIN.

N.B.—Commercial Travellers

paying regular visits to the Towns of the Interior.

28135-30-11 906

British
Minerals & Water
Factory.

Soda Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale, Ginger Beer, Tonic Water, Pomegranate, Orangeade.

Lime Juice and Soda, Champagne Cider, Lemon Squash.

WATER GUARANTEED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S FILTER (PASTEUR'S SYSTEM).
Inventor of WHISKY & SODA and BRANDY & SODA, bottled ready for use.

Sele Agent in Egypt and the Sudan for

J. CALVET & CO. Bordeaux Wine and Cognacs.
LOUIS ROEDERER Rheims Champagnes.
AUGUST ENGEL Weissenbaden Rhine and Moselle Wines.
MACKIE & CO. LTD. Old Scotch Whisky.
WM. LINAHAN & SON. Belfast Old Irish Whiskies.
COOK and BRENNEMEIR CO. Baltimore Monogram XXXX Whisky.
STONE and SON New York "Old Valley" Whisky ("Gold Lion") Cocktails
ALE PILSENER, BRAUHAUS London Guinness Stout, Bass Pale Ale.
PAUL BRAUER & CO. In Pilsen Pilsener Beer.
THOMAS BURST Tivoli Vermouth.
TERABOWA TEA COMPANY, LTD. Cetra Vermouth and Aperitif.
Tess. Tea.

PSCHORR BRAU, the renowned MUNICH BEER, in cans and bottles.

Great assortment of Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, Teas of finest brands, etc.

Photographers. REISER & BINDER Photographers.

Alexandria & Cairo.

4-19 906

ASK FOR



SAYERS'

Celebrated Cognac Brandies all guaranteed "Pure Grape"

AGENTS REQUIRED.

Apply to:

Geo. Sayer & Co.

Cognac, (France.)

London Prize Medal 1862.
Highest Reward, Lower Canada, 1865.
Hon. Concours, Chicago, 1865.

27106-21-307

AND IF NOT SUPPLIED
APPLY TO
JOHN B. CAFFARI

ALEXANDRIA & CAIRO.

The Tosh Whisky
Established 1796.

MACKINTOSH & C.
INVERNESS.

AGENT:
ERNEST THORON,
CAIRO & ALEXANDRIA.

GENERAL DEPOT:
JOHN ROSS & CO.
ALEXANDRIA.

Bettlers.
E. J. FLEURENT,
Square Halim Pacha, CAIRO.

18681-30-806

EMBOSSING PRESS
FOR STAMPING OWN
FAMILY ADDRESS
CREST & E.
ENGRAVING OFFICE
J. MARGOSCHES
CAIRO PHILIP ROAD

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant
to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

LIPTON, LIMITED.

NAVAL & MILITARY CONTRACTORS.

Office & Stores: 31 Boulevard de Ramleh, Alexandria.

P. O. BOX 665, TELEPHONE, 1662.

TEA, PROVISION, WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

TEA MERCHANTS TO THE KING OF ENGLAND.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Tea, Wine and Spirit Agents for all Egypt, P. BLESS & CO., Rue Huber Pacha, Alexandria, and Ben-el-Surain, Cairo — Head Office, City Road, London

DIAMONDS!



The largest and finest stock of Jewellery, Silver Plate, Watches, Clocks, Dressing Boxes, &c., now and second-hand, in the world, at wholesale prices.

Please write for Illustrated Catalogue V.

The Fleet in the World.

4,000 Illustrations.

Write for SPECIAL ILLUSTRATED LIST.

£5,000

Worth of Second-hand Jewels in Stock.

Post Free.

4,000 Illustrations.

Write for SPECIAL ILLUSTRATED LIST.

ASSOCIATION OF DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

LIMITED.

Trafalgar Square,

Established over 50 years.

Address: "Bennell, London," LONDON, W.

THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE IS PRINTED ON PAPER MANUFACTURED AND SUPPLIED BY THE LONDON PAPER MILLS CO. LIMITED SALES OFFICE: ST. CANNON STREET, E.C.

The Egyptian Gazette

THE ENGLISH DAILY NEWSPAPER.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

Editor and Manager - R. SHELLING.

Price: ONE PIASTRE TARIFF.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1906

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

According to Reuter's telegram of Thursday, the adoption of the metric system by the firm of Messrs. Kynoch Limited, of whose board Mr. Arthur Chamberlain is chairman, has fallen as a bomb upon the commercial world of Great Britain. Mr. Chamberlain expresses the opinion that the firm is only anticipating a general reformation which must soon come in England, and says that they are thereby reducing the cost of their calculations and increasing their export trade. The telegram, however, does not make clear to what extent the metric system (in the literal and original meaning of the word "metric") has been adopted. A few years ago a "metric" system was suggested with an inch unit as basic, and we remain in ignorance as to whether the firm has adopted the inch or the metre unit. No worse method for weighing and measuring than the one which has held sway in England for centuries could be conceived, and scientists were long since compelled to discard it and base all their calculations upon the infinitely more rational metric system. That system has stood the test of use satisfactorily, whereas ours has proved most clumsy and detrimental to our trade with foreign countries. The general adoption of the metric system into our country could be effected with very little cost and labour were the inch to be taken as the unit of length, but the entire changing of the inch unit would be very costly and a great obstruction to the introduction of the more scientific system. Assuming, therefore, that we are about to adopt the metric system—which we should have done very many years ago—the question still remains, what shall we take as our unit? A uniformity of systems and units would greatly simplify interchange of trade between us and other countries, but can it be obtained? There are indeed two methods by which such a consummation could be reached. The first, and the one to which we incline the more readily, is that the inch unit should be adopted in the metric system, and that the some 550,000,000 people who use it should force the 450,000,000 people who use the metric unit to adopt the former. The second method is the adoption of the metre as a length unit by Greater Britain, which would be a terrific sacrifice. It is not the adoption of the metric system which would prove a difficulty, but the adoption of the metre length unit. The clumsiness and impracticability of our systems of calculations are universally recognised, and reform is, therefore, greatly to be desired, but we should hardly counsel by which such a consummation could be reached. The first, and the one to which we incline the more readily, is that the inch unit should be adopted in the metric system, and that the some 550,000,000 people who use it should force the 450,000,000 people who use the metric unit to adopt the former. The second method is the adoption of the metre as a length unit by Greater Britain, which would be a terrific sacrifice. It is not the adoption of the metric system which would prove a difficulty, but the adoption of the metre length unit. The clumsiness and impracticability of our systems of calculations are universally recognised, and reform is, therefore, greatly to be desired, but we should hardly counsel by which such a consummation could be reached. The first, and the one to which we incline the more readily, is that the inch unit should be adopted in the metric system, and that the some 550,000,000 people who use it should force the 450,000,000 people who use the metric unit to adopt the former. The second method is the adoption of the metre as a length unit by Greater Britain, which would be a terrific sacrifice. It is not the adoption of the metric system which would prove a difficulty, but the adoption of the metre length unit. The clumsiness and impracticability of our systems of calculations are universally recognised, and reform is, therefore, greatly to be desired, but we should hardly counsel by which such a consummation could be reached. The first, and the one to which we incline the more readily, is that the inch unit should be adopted in the metric system, and that the some 550,000,000 people who use it should force the 450,000,000 people who use the metric unit to adopt the former. The second method is the adoption of the metre as a length unit by Greater Britain, which would be a terrific sacrifice. It is not the adoption of the metric system which would prove a difficulty, but the adoption of the metre length unit. The clumsiness and impracticability of our systems of calculations are universally recognised, and reform is, therefore, greatly to be desired, but we should hardly counsel by which such a consummation could be reached. The first, and the one to which we incline the more readily, is that the inch unit should be adopted in the metric system, and that the some 550,000,000 people who use it should force the 450,000,000 people who use the metric unit to adopt the former. The second method is the adoption of the metre as a length unit by Greater Britain, which would be a terrific sacrifice. It is not the adoption of the metric system which would prove a difficulty, but the adoption of the metre length unit. The clumsiness and impracticability of our systems of calculations are universally recognised, and reform is, therefore, greatly to be desired, but we should hardly counsel by which such a consummation could be reached. The first, and the one to which we incline the more readily, is that the inch unit should be adopted in the metric system, and that the some 550,000,000 people who use it should force the 450,000,000 people who use the metric unit to adopt the former. The second method is the adoption of the metre as a length unit by Greater Britain, which would be a terrific sacrifice. It is not the adoption of the metric system which would prove a difficulty, but the adoption of the metre length unit. The clumsiness and impracticability of our systems of calculations are universally recognised, and reform is, therefore, greatly to be desired, but we should hardly counsel by which such a consummation could be reached. The first, and the one to which we incline the more readily, is that the inch unit should be adopted in the metric system, and that the some 550,000,000 people who use it should force the 450,000,000 people who use the metric unit to adopt the former. The second method is the adoption of the metre as a length unit by Greater Britain, which would be a terrific sacrifice. It is not the adoption of the metric system which would prove a difficulty, but the adoption of the metre length unit. The clumsiness and impracticability of our systems of calculations are universally recognised, and reform is, therefore, greatly to be desired, but we should hardly counsel by which such a consummation could be reached. The first, and the one to which we incline the more readily, is that the inch unit should be adopted in the metric system, and that the some 550,000,000 people who use it should force the 450,000,000 people who use the metric unit to adopt the former. The second method is the adoption of the metre as a length unit by Greater Britain, which would be a terrific sacrifice. It is not the adoption of the metric system which would prove a difficulty, but the adoption of the metre length unit. The clumsiness and impracticability of our systems of calculations are universally recognised, and reform is, therefore, greatly to be desired, but we should hardly counsel by which such a consummation could be reached. The first, and the one to which we incline the more readily, is that the inch unit should be adopted in the metric system, and that the some 550,000,000 people who use it should force the 450,000,000 people who use the metric unit to adopt the former. The second method is the adoption of the metre as a length unit by Greater Britain, which would be a terrific sacrifice. It is not the adoption of the metric system which would prove a difficulty, but the adoption of the metre length unit. The clumsiness and impracticability of our systems of calculations are universally recognised, and reform is, therefore, greatly to be desired, but we should hardly counsel by which such a consummation could be reached. The first, and the one to which we incline the more readily, is that the inch unit should be adopted in the metric system, and that the some 550,000,000 people who use it should force the 450,000,000 people who use the metric unit to adopt the former. The second method is the adoption of the metre as a length unit by Greater Britain, which would be a terrific sacrifice. It is not the adoption of the metric system which would prove a difficulty, but the adoption of the metre length unit. The clumsiness and impracticability of our systems of calculations are universally recognised, and reform is, therefore, greatly to be desired, but we should hardly counsel by which such a consummation could be reached. The first, and the one to which we incline the more readily, is that the inch unit should be adopted in the metric system, and that the some 550,000,000 people who use it should force the 450,000,000 people who use the metric unit to adopt the former. The second method is the adoption of the metre as a length unit by Greater Britain, which would be a terrific sacrifice. It is not the adoption of the metric system which would prove a difficulty, but the adoption of the metre length unit. The clumsiness and impracticability of our systems of calculations are universally recognised, and reform is, therefore, greatly to be desired, but we should hardly counsel by which such a consummation could be reached. The first, and the one to which we incline the more readily, is that the inch unit should be adopted in the metric system, and that the some 550,000,000 people who use it should force the 450,000,000 people who use the metric unit to adopt the former. The second method is the adoption of the metre as a length unit by Greater Britain, which would be a terrific sacrifice. It is not the adoption of the metric system which would prove a difficulty, but the adoption of the metre length unit. The clumsiness and impracticability of our systems of calculations are universally recognised, and reform is, therefore, greatly to be desired, but we should hardly counsel by which such a consummation could be reached. The first, and the one to which we incline the more readily, is that the inch unit should be adopted in the metric system, and that the some 550,000,000 people who use it should force the 450,000,000 people who use the metric unit to adopt the former. The second method is the adoption of the metre as a length unit by Greater Britain, which would be a terrific sacrifice. It is not the adoption of the metric system which would prove a difficulty, but the adoption of the metre length unit. The clumsiness and impracticability of our systems of calculations are universally recognised, and reform is, therefore, greatly to be desired, but we should hardly counsel by which such a consummation could be reached. The first, and the one to which we incline the more readily, is that the inch unit should be adopted in the metric system, and that the some 550,000,000 people who use it should force the 450,000,000 people who use the metric unit to adopt the former. The second method is the adoption of the metre as a length unit by Greater Britain, which would be a terrific sacrifice. It is not the adoption of the metric system which would prove a difficulty, but the adoption of the metre length unit. The clumsiness and impracticability of our systems of calculations are universally recognised, and reform is, therefore, greatly to be desired, but we should hardly counsel by which such a consummation could be reached. The first, and the one to which we incline the more readily, is that the inch unit should be adopted in the metric system, and that the some 550,000,000 people who use it should force the 450,000,000 people who use the metric unit to adopt the former. The second method is the adoption of the metre as a length unit by Greater Britain, which would be a terrific sacrifice. It is not the adoption of the metric system which would prove a difficulty, but the adoption of the metre length unit. The clumsiness and impracticability of our systems of calculations are universally recognised, and reform is, therefore, greatly to be desired, but we should hardly counsel by which such a consummation could be reached. The first, and the one to which we incline the more readily, is that the inch unit should be adopted in the metric system, and that the some 550,000,000 people who use it should force the 450,000,000 people who use the metric unit to adopt the former. The second method is the adoption of the metre as a length unit by Greater Britain, which would be a terrific sacrifice. It is not the adoption of the metric system which would prove a difficulty, but the adoption of the metre length unit. The clumsiness and impracticability of our systems of calculations are universally recognised, and reform is, therefore, greatly to be desired, but we should hardly counsel by which such a consummation could be reached. The first, and the one to which we incline the more readily, is that the inch unit should be adopted in the metric system, and that the some 550,000,000 people who use it should force the 450,000,000 people who use the metric unit to adopt the former. The second method is the adoption of the metre as a length unit by Greater Britain, which would be a terrific sacrifice. It is not the adoption of the metric system which would prove a difficulty, but the adoption of the metre length unit. The clumsiness and impracticability of our systems of calculations are universally recognised, and reform is, therefore, greatly to be desired, but we should hardly counsel by which such a consummation could be reached. The first, and the one to which we incline the more readily, is that the inch unit should be adopted in the metric system, and that the some 550,000,000 people who use it should force the 450,000,000 people who use the metric unit to adopt the former. The second method is the adoption of the metre as a length unit by Greater Britain, which would be a terrific sacrifice. It is not the adoption of the metric system which would prove a difficulty, but the adoption of the metre length unit. The clumsiness and impracticability of our systems of calculations are universally recognised, and reform is, therefore, greatly to be desired, but we should hardly counsel by which such a consummation could be reached. The first, and the one to which we incline the more readily, is that the inch unit should be adopted in the metric system, and that the some 550,000,000 people who use it should force the 450,000,000 people who use the metric unit to adopt the former. The second method is the adoption of the metre as a length unit by Greater Britain, which would be a terrific sacrifice. It is not the adoption of the metric system which would prove a difficulty, but the adoption of the metre length unit. The clumsiness and impracticability of our systems of calculations are universally recognised, and reform is, therefore, greatly to be desired, but we should hardly counsel by which such a consummation could be reached. The first, and the one to which we incline the more readily, is that the inch unit should be adopted in the metric system, and that the some 550,000,000 people who use it should force the 450,000,000 people who use the metric unit to adopt the former. The second method is the adoption of the metre as a length unit by Greater Britain, which would be a terrific sacrifice. It is not the adoption of the metric system which would prove a difficulty, but the adoption of the metre length unit. The clumsiness and impracticability of our systems of calculations are universally recognised, and reform is, therefore, greatly to be desired, but we should hardly counsel by which such a consummation could be reached. The first, and the one to which we incline the more readily, is that the inch unit should be adopted in the metric system, and that the some 550,000,000 people who use it should force the 450,000,000 people who use the metric unit to adopt the former. The second method is the adoption of the metre as a length unit by Greater Britain, which would be a terrific sacrifice. It is not the adoption of the metric system which would prove a difficulty, but the adoption of the metre length unit. The clumsiness and impracticability of our systems of calculations are universally recognised, and reform is, therefore, greatly to be desired, but we should hardly counsel by which such a consummation could be reached. The first, and the one to which we incline the more readily, is that the inch unit should be adopted in the metric system, and that the some 550,000,000 people who use it should force the 450,000,000 people who use the metric unit to adopt the former. The second method is the adoption of the metre as a length unit by Greater Britain, which would be a terrific sacrifice. It is not the adoption of the metric system which would prove a difficulty, but the adoption of the metre length unit. The clumsiness and impracticability of our systems of calculations are universally recognised, and reform is, therefore, greatly to be desired, but we should hardly counsel by which such a consummation could be reached. The first, and the one to which we incline the more readily, is that the inch unit should be adopted in the metric system, and that the some 550,000,000 people who use it should force the 450,000,000 people who use the metric unit to adopt the former. The second method is the adoption of the metre as a length unit by Greater Britain, which would be a terrific sacrifice. It is not the adoption of the metric system which would prove a difficulty, but the adoption of the metre length unit. The clumsiness and impracticability of our systems of calculations are universally recognised, and reform is, therefore, greatly to be desired, but we should hardly counsel by which such a consummation could be reached. The first, and the one to which we incline the more readily, is that the inch unit should be adopted in the metric system, and that the some 550,000,000 people who use it should force the 450,000,000 people who use the metric unit to adopt the former. The second method is the adoption of the metre as a length unit by Greater Britain, which would be a terrific sacrifice. It is not the adoption of the metric system which would prove a difficulty, but the adoption of the metre length unit. The clumsiness and impracticability of our systems of calculations are universally recognised, and reform is, therefore, greatly to be desired, but we should hardly counsel by which such a consummation could be reached. The first, and the one to which we incline the more readily, is that the inch unit should be adopted in the metric system, and that the some 550,000,000 people who use it should force the 450,000,000 people who use the metric unit to adopt the former. The second method is the adoption of the metre as a length unit by Greater Britain, which would be a terrific sacrifice. It is not the adoption of the metric system which would prove a difficulty, but the adoption of the metre length unit. The clumsiness and impracticability of our systems of calculations are universally recognised, and reform is, therefore, greatly to be desired, but we should hardly counsel by which such a consummation could be reached. The first, and the one to which we incline the more readily, is that the inch unit should be adopted in the metric system, and that the some 550,000,000 people who use it should force the 450,000,000 people who use the metric unit to adopt the former. The second method is the adoption of the metre as a length unit by Greater Britain, which would be a terrific sacrifice. It is not the adoption of the metric system which would prove a difficulty, but the adoption of the metre length unit. The clumsiness and impracticability of our systems of calculations are universally recognised, and reform is, therefore, greatly to be desired, but we should hardly counsel by which such a consummation could be reached. The first, and the one to which we incline the more readily, is that the inch unit should be adopted in the metric system, and that the some 550,000,000 people who use it should force the 450,000,000 people who use the metric unit to adopt the former. The second method is the adoption of the metre as a length unit by Greater Britain, which would be a terrific sacrifice. It is not the adoption of the metric system which would prove a difficulty, but the adoption of the metre length unit. The clumsiness and impracticability of our systems of calculations are universally recognised, and reform is, therefore, greatly to be desired, but we should hardly counsel by which such a consummation could be reached. The first, and the one to which we incline the more readily, is that the inch unit should be adopted in the metric system, and that the some 550,000,000 people who use it should force the 450,000,000 people who use the metric unit to adopt the former. The second method is the adoption of the metre as a length unit by Greater Britain, which would be a terrific sacrifice. It is not the adoption of the metric system which would prove a difficulty, but the adoption of the metre length unit. The clumsiness and impracticability of our systems of calculations are universally recognised, and reform is, therefore, greatly to be desired, but we should hardly counsel by which such a consummation could be reached. The first, and the one to which we incline the more readily, is that the inch unit should be adopted in the metric system, and that the some 550,000,000 people who use it should force the 450,000,000 people who use the metric unit to adopt the former. The second method is the adoption of the metre as a length unit by Greater Britain, which would be a terrific sacrifice. It is not the adoption of the metric system which would prove a difficulty, but

TELEGRAMS.

CYCLONE AT HAVANA.

NUMBER OF KILLED.

NEW YORK, October 19.

According to telegrams received from Havana, ninety-four natives and sixteen foreign residents have been killed by the cyclone. The cruiser Brooklyn was torn from her moorings and driven ashore. (Reuters)

PERSIAN LOAN.

AN ANGLO-RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

TEHERAN, October 19.

It is understood that Great Britain and Russia have agreed to make a joint advance to Persia of £400,000, of which each will pay £100,000 now. The object of the advance is to meet the more pressing needs of the country. (Reuters)

ANTI-CLERICALISM IN SPAIN.

DRASTIC MEASURES PROPOSED.

MADRID, October 19.

The Anti-Clerical Bill contains drastic provisions similar to the French separation law. It prohibits religious associations from pursuing educational work. It reduces the number of associations, and places the remainder under strict State control. (Reuters)

THE DREADNOUGHT.

SATISFACTORY GUNNERY TRIALS.

LONDON, October 19.

The gunnery trials of the Dreadnaught were carried out yesterday in the Channel near Portsmouth. Each of the 12-inch guns fired separately, then in pairs, then six together, and finally eight together. The full service charge of 265 pounds of cordite was used. The structure of the vessel was wholly unimpaired by the strain of such an immense broadside. (Reuters)

FRENCH CABINET RESIGNS.

PARIS, October 19.
The Cabinet has resigned collectively. (Reuters)

PARIS, October 19.

All the Ministers have resigned. The resignation of M. Poinsard is definitive. It is stated that M. Fallières will offer the Premiership to M. Clemenceau. (Reuters)

FRENCH DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

PARIS, October 19.
The diplomatic changes announced on the 8th inst. are official. (Reuters)

M. ZAIMIS IN CRETE.

CANIA, October 19.
M. Zaimis has been enthusiastically acclaimed here. (Reuters)

INCREASE IN BANK RATE.

LONDON, October 19.
The increase in the Bank rate is due to fresh withdrawals of £900,000 for Egypt and to expectations of other large withdrawals. (Reuters)

ADVERTISING IN EGYPT.

Recent Egyptian explorations have resulted in the discovery of certain papyri, which prove to us that advertising is not as modern as it is supposed to be, and that the art of exploiting their ware found favor with the world's ancients. In King's College, London, says the "Wall Street Summary," there has lately been exhibited a fragment which is believed to be a part of the Gnomon of Epicarmus, although it is credited by some to Axioptis, which contains an announcement that, for a consideration, "phrases for use on friend or foe, when speaking in court or in the assembly, or a race, a gentleman, a stranger, a billy, a drunkard or a boor, may be obtained." Since Epicarmus flourished between 540 and 450 B.C., it will probably be new to the "originators" of modern advertisement writing to learn that the seductive art in which they claim perfection was, apparently, countenanced d almost 2,500 years ago.

PORT SAID ENGINE WORKS.

Dowrie & Co., Port Said, have on hand a large quantity of boilers, engines, lathes, pumps, fan blasters, etc., etc.; also a large stock of cast iron, about 30,000 second hand pipes (pig-iron) and faucet type in good condition 6*in.* and 8*in.* diameter. Owing to removal of Works these must be cleared. Offers at £100 per ton upwards (according to the article) will therefore be considered if received in time. Exceptional opportunity. Boilers are fully serviceable for steaming or at the price would make excellent storage tanks.

Don't miss this chance. No reasonable offer will be refused.

28655 15 A-5

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish, in a spirit of fair play to all, to permit—within certain necessary limits—free discussion.

BRITISH POSTAL ORDERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the paragraph "British Postal Orders" published in your number of the 18th inst., allow me to call the attention of those of your readers, who may possibly employ postal orders as remittances, to the fact that, if they want to avoid trouble, they should not fail to register the letter in which the orders are enclosed. My reason for saying this is a few weeks ago I wrote to the postmaster in Cairo, reporting that a postal order I had sent to a firm in Malta, was never received by them. I therefore requested that payment should be stopped, but, in spite of my mentioning the number of the counterfoil, which is still in my possession, the reply from the Postal Administration was to the effect that "The Post Office is not responsible for the loss of the order in question as it was sent by ordinary post instead of registered." Unfortunately the amount was only for a few shillings, otherwise I would have adopted other measures towards the Postal Administration, who is reaping the benefit of an association which has not been paid to their debit.—Yours truly,

I. J. G.

Cairo, October 19.

JOINTS SHAPELESS WITH RHEUMATISM.

The Patient, a Man of 75, also Suffered from Lumbo-sciatica, Diziness and Pains in the Head, Urinary Disorders, and Gravel.

Mr. William Davis, 96, Breerton Road, Rugeley, England, says:—"I am 75 years old, but I am not too old to have found out how good Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are. They have brought me great comfort, and I can highly recommend them.

"My work has always exposed me to the weather, and many a time I have got wet through to the skin. In my own mind I have no doubt that 'this' is what brought on the sciatica and lumbo-sciatica from which I first suffered 12 years ago. I was confined to bed for a long time, and the agony I underwent was terrible. I also had rheumatism, and my joints were shapeless with it.

"Occasionally my head was so bad that I was light-headed; many a time I have come over so dizzy that, but for some hand support, I should have fallen. The kidney secretions were soiling in passing, and fall of gravel.

"After trying all manner of 'cures,' and spending pounds on doctors' medicine, without getting any relief, I went under hospital treatment, yet I could not get well.

"I had read a good deal about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and my friends had urged me to try them, so at last I got some, and by the time the first box was finished I was certainly better. Encouraged, I went on with the medicine, and now I can truthfully say that it is many a long year since I felt so well as I do today. I can take quite a long walk without exhaustion—a thing I had not been able to do for years before I began with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all chemists and druggists at 13 P.T. per box.

PASSENGER LISTS.

ARRIVALS

Passagers arrivés ce matin par le Bosphore, Mme. Teresina Brinio, S. Vendry fils et cousin, Dr. C. Tortellotti et Mme. G. Pugliesi et fam., E. Tizoli et fam., Famille Sciarabatti, C. Valzania et Mme. Mirzali et fam., A. Meggeli et fils, Adele Frapescini, Olga Camerino, C. E. Filippini, Micheroux de Dillon, Felix Cattau, Prazzini et Mme. Loïsids et fam., G. Salomé et fam., Jean Delenda Juge Coglan, Arditi et fam., Miss M. G. V. Cole, Ida Tonello, Institutrice Arditi, Sussmann et famille, A. Werner, G. Vita Levi et fam., Cav. Parvis, Farid Bey, G. Misi, Dejardet et fam., M. Papi, Mme. Olga Altacasa, Mlle. Parvis, M. Bonola, Dr. Dromo et Mme. A. Stabilo et fam., M. Chalon, S. Dromo et Mme. Fam. Beer, Ferrari et Mme. Olympia Lombardi, Alessandro Golf, Frères Sussmann, Mme. Sussmann, Mme. Angela Tonin et fam., Mme. Frangio, Giulia Colombo, Mme. Nacamuli, Paleologue et fam., André Mires, A. Papi et neveu, Dr. Tonin et Mme. Roffe et Mme. G. Roffe, femme de chambre Stabile, M. Trebbi, A. Beer, Dr. P. Orlando, Vittorio Nacamuli, A. Gairing, A. Pareti et fam., Hartung, Adele Scame, Mme. Tonin et 110 passagers de 3me classe.

Passagers arrivés à Alexandrie le 19 Octobre 1906 par le bateau Reine Olga de la Compagnie Russe.

Seid Abdulvahab, La Compagnie Théâtrale Silvestri 16 pers., Mme Dayanti, Mr. Kamoloff 2 pers., Mme Ardundi, Mme Grigorian, Mr. Spinger, Mme Spinger, Mr. Otto Ritterhauser 3 pers., Mr. Silvestri, Mme Silvestri, Mr. Debeir, Shafer, Mitrepulite, Nektarious, Mr. Lepny 2 pers., Mme Lambro, Mr. Lanitaine 3 pers., Fronimos 6 pers., Christidis 2 pers., Petroukissis 3 pers., Dalabata, Mariolopoulo 2 pers., Calogeropoulos 3 pers., Hadjachni, Karoussi 3 pers., Muzellos, Papachristodoulou 2 pers., Saravolas 5 pers., et 355 passagers de 3me classe.

Passagers arrivés à Alexandrie le 19 Octobre 1906 par le bateau Reine Olga de la Compagnie Russe.

Seid Abdulvahab, La Compagnie Théâtrale Silvestri 16 pers., Mme Dayanti, Mr. Kamoloff 2 pers., Mme Ardundi, Mme Grigorian, Mr. Spinger, Mme Spinger, Mr. Otto Ritterhauser 3 pers., Mr. Silvestri, Mme Silvestri, Mr. Debeir, Shafer, Mitrepulite, Nektarious, Mr. Lepny 2 pers., Mme Lambro, Mr. Lanitaine 3 pers., Fronimos 6 pers., Christidis 2 pers., Petroukissis 3 pers., Dalabata, Mariolopoulo 2 pers., Calogeropoulos 3 pers., Hadjachni, Karoussi 3 pers., Muzellos, Papachristodoulou 2 pers., Saravolas 5 pers., et 355 passagers de 3me classe.

Passagers arrivés à Alexandrie le 19 Octobre 1906 par le bateau Reine Olga de la Compagnie Russe.

Seid Abdulvahab, La Compagnie Théâtrale Silvestri 16 pers., Mme Dayanti, Mr. Kamoloff 2 pers., Mme Ardundi, Mme Grigorian, Mr. Spinger, Mme Spinger, Mr. Otto Ritterhauser 3 pers., Mr. Silvestri, Mme Silvestri, Mr. Debeir, Shafer, Mitrepulite, Nektarious, Mr. Lepny 2 pers., Mme Lambro, Mr. Lanitaine 3 pers., Fronimos 6 pers., Christidis 2 pers., Petroukissis 3 pers., Dalabata, Mariolopoulo 2 pers., Calogeropoulos 3 pers., Hadjachni, Karoussi 3 pers., Muzellos, Papachristodoulou 2 pers., Saravolas 5 pers., et 355 passagers de 3me classe.

Passagers arrivés à Alexandrie le 19 Octobre 1906 par le bateau Reine Olga de la Compagnie Russe.

Seid Abdulvahab, La Compagnie Théâtrale Silvestri 16 pers., Mme Dayanti, Mr. Kamoloff 2 pers., Mme Ardundi, Mme Grigorian, Mr. Spinger, Mme Spinger, Mr. Otto Ritterhauser 3 pers., Mr. Silvestri, Mme Silvestri, Mr. Debeir, Shafer, Mitrepulite, Nektarious, Mr. Lepny 2 pers., Mme Lambro, Mr. Lanitaine 3 pers., Fronimos 6 pers., Christidis 2 pers., Petroukissis 3 pers., Dalabata, Mariolopoulo 2 pers., Calogeropoulos 3 pers., Hadjachni, Karoussi 3 pers., Muzellos, Papachristodoulou 2 pers., Saravolas 5 pers., et 355 passagers de 3me classe.

Passagers arrivés à Alexandrie le 19 Octobre 1906 par le bateau Reine Olga de la Compagnie Russe.

Seid Abdulvahab, La Compagnie Théâtrale Silvestri 16 pers., Mme Dayanti, Mr. Kamoloff 2 pers., Mme Ardundi, Mme Grigorian, Mr. Spinger, Mme Spinger, Mr. Otto Ritterhauser 3 pers., Mr. Silvestri, Mme Silvestri, Mr. Debeir, Shafer, Mitrepulite, Nektarious, Mr. Lepny 2 pers., Mme Lambro, Mr. Lanitaine 3 pers., Fronimos 6 pers., Christidis 2 pers., Petroukissis 3 pers., Dalabata, Mariolopoulo 2 pers., Calogeropoulos 3 pers., Hadjachni, Karoussi 3 pers., Muzellos, Papachristodoulou 2 pers., Saravolas 5 pers., et 355 passagers de 3me classe.

Passagers arrivés à Alexandrie le 19 Octobre 1906 par le bateau Reine Olga de la Compagnie Russe.

Seid Abdulvahab, La Compagnie Théâtrale Silvestri 16 pers., Mme Dayanti, Mr. Kamoloff 2 pers., Mme Ardundi, Mme Grigorian, Mr. Spinger, Mme Spinger, Mr. Otto Ritterhauser 3 pers., Mr. Silvestri, Mme Silvestri, Mr. Debeir, Shafer, Mitrepulite, Nektarious, Mr. Lepny 2 pers., Mme Lambro, Mr. Lanitaine 3 pers., Fronimos 6 pers., Christidis 2 pers., Petroukissis 3 pers., Dalabata, Mariolopoulo 2 pers., Calogeropoulos 3 pers., Hadjachni, Karoussi 3 pers., Muzellos, Papachristodoulou 2 pers., Saravolas 5 pers., et 355 passagers de 3me classe.

Passagers arrivés à Alexandrie le 19 Octobre 1906 par le bateau Reine Olga de la Compagnie Russe.

Seid Abdulvahab, La Compagnie Théâtrale Silvestri 16 pers., Mme Dayanti, Mr. Kamoloff 2 pers., Mme Ardundi, Mme Grigorian, Mr. Spinger, Mme Spinger, Mr. Otto Ritterhauser 3 pers., Mr. Silvestri, Mme Silvestri, Mr. Debeir, Shafer, Mitrepulite, Nektarious, Mr. Lepny 2 pers., Mme Lambro, Mr. Lanitaine 3 pers., Fronimos 6 pers., Christidis 2 pers., Petroukissis 3 pers., Dalabata, Mariolopoulo 2 pers., Calogeropoulos 3 pers., Hadjachni, Karoussi 3 pers., Muzellos, Papachristodoulou 2 pers., Saravolas 5 pers., et 355 passagers de 3me classe.

Passagers arrivés à Alexandrie le 19 Octobre 1906 par le bateau Reine Olga de la Compagnie Russe.

Seid Abdulvahab, La Compagnie Théâtrale Silvestri 16 pers., Mme Dayanti, Mr. Kamoloff 2 pers., Mme Ardundi, Mme Grigorian, Mr. Spinger, Mme Spinger, Mr. Otto Ritterhauser 3 pers., Mr. Silvestri, Mme Silvestri, Mr. Debeir, Shafer, Mitrepulite, Nektarious, Mr. Lepny 2 pers., Mme Lambro, Mr. Lanitaine 3 pers., Fronimos 6 pers., Christidis 2 pers., Petroukissis 3 pers., Dalabata, Mariolopoulo 2 pers., Calogeropoulos 3 pers., Hadjachni, Karoussi 3 pers., Muzellos, Papachristodoulou 2 pers., Saravolas 5 pers., et 355 passagers de 3me classe.

Passagers arrivés à Alexandrie le 19 Octobre 1906 par le bateau Reine Olga de la Compagnie Russe.

Seid Abdulvahab, La Compagnie Théâtrale Silvestri 16 pers., Mme Dayanti, Mr. Kamoloff 2 pers., Mme Ardundi, Mme Grigorian, Mr. Spinger, Mme Spinger, Mr. Otto Ritterhauser 3 pers., Mr. Silvestri, Mme Silvestri, Mr. Debeir, Shafer, Mitrepulite, Nektarious, Mr. Lepny 2 pers., Mme Lambro, Mr. Lanitaine 3 pers., Fronimos 6 pers., Christidis 2 pers., Petroukissis 3 pers., Dalabata, Mariolopoulo 2 pers., Calogeropoulos 3 pers., Hadjachni, Karoussi 3 pers., Muzellos, Papachristodoulou 2 pers., Saravolas 5 pers., et 355 passagers de 3me classe.

Passagers arrivés à Alexandrie le 19 Octobre 1906 par le bateau Reine Olga de la Compagnie Russe.

Seid Abdulvahab, La Compagnie Théâtrale Silvestri 16 pers., Mme Dayanti, Mr. Kamoloff 2 pers., Mme Ardundi, Mme Grigorian, Mr. Spinger, Mme Spinger, Mr. Otto Ritterhauser 3 pers., Mr. Silvestri, Mme Silvestri, Mr. Debeir, Shafer, Mitrepulite, Nektarious, Mr. Lepny 2 pers., Mme Lambro, Mr. Lanitaine 3 pers., Fronimos 6 pers., Christidis 2 pers., Petroukissis 3 pers., Dalabata, Mariolopoulo 2 pers., Calogeropoulos 3 pers., Hadjachni, Karoussi 3 pers., Muzellos, Papachristodoulou 2 pers., Saravolas 5 pers., et 355 passagers de 3me classe.

Passagers arrivés à Alexandrie le 19 Octobre 1906 par le bateau Reine Olga de la Compagnie Russe.

Seid Abdulvahab, La Compagnie Théâtrale Silvestri 16 pers., Mme Dayanti, Mr. Kamoloff 2 pers., Mme Ardundi, Mme Grigorian, Mr. Spinger, Mme Spinger, Mr. Otto Ritterhauser 3 pers., Mr. Silvestri, Mme Silvestri, Mr. Debeir, Shafer, Mitrepulite, Nektarious, Mr. Lepny 2 pers., Mme Lambro, Mr. Lanitaine 3 pers., Fronimos 6 pers., Christidis 2 pers., Petroukissis 3 pers., Dalabata, Mariolopoulo 2 pers., Calogeropoulos 3 pers., Hadjachni, Karoussi 3 pers., Muzellos, Papachristodoulou 2 pers., Saravolas 5 pers., et 355 passagers de 3me classe.

Passagers arrivés à Alexandrie le 19 Octobre 1906 par le bateau Reine Olga de la Compagnie Russe.

Seid Abdulvahab, La Compagnie Théâtrale Silvestri 16 pers., Mme Dayanti, Mr. Kamoloff 2 pers., Mme Ardundi, Mme Grigorian, Mr. Spinger, Mme Spinger, Mr. Otto Ritterhauser 3 pers., Mr. Silvestri, Mme Silvestri, Mr. Debeir, Shafer, Mitrepulite, Nektarious, Mr. Lepny 2 pers., Mme Lambro, Mr. Lanitaine 3 pers., Fronimos 6 pers., Christidis 2 pers., Petroukissis 3 pers., Dalabata, Mariolopoulo 2 pers., Calogeropoulos 3 pers., Hadjachni, Karoussi 3 pers., Muzellos, Papachristodoulou 2 pers., Saravolas 5 pers., et 355 passagers de 3me classe.

Passagers arrivés à Alexandrie le 19 Octobre 1906 par le bateau Reine Olga de la Compagnie Russe.

Seid Abdulvahab, La Compagnie Théâtrale Silvestri 16 pers., Mme Dayanti, Mr. Kamoloff 2 pers., Mme Ardundi, Mme Grigorian, Mr. Spinger, Mme Spinger, Mr. Otto Ritterhauser 3 pers., Mr. Silvestri, Mme Silvestri, Mr. Debeir, Shafer, Mitrepulite, Nektarious, Mr. Lepny 2 pers., Mme Lambro, Mr. Lanitaine 3 pers., Fronimos 6 pers., Christidis 2 pers., Petroukissis 3 pers., Dalabata, Mariolopoulo 2 pers., Calogeropoulos 3 pers., Hadjachni, Karoussi 3 pers., Muzellos, Papachristodoulou 2 pers., Saravolas 5 pers., et 355 passagers de 3me classe.

Passagers arrivés à Alexandrie le 19 Octobre 1906 par le bateau Reine Olga de la Compagnie Russe.

Seid Abdulvahab, La Compagnie Théâtrale Silvestri 16 pers., Mme Dayanti, Mr. Kamoloff 2 pers., Mme Ardundi, Mme Grigorian, Mr. Spinger, Mme Spinger, Mr. Otto Ritterhauser 3 pers., Mr. Silvestri, Mme Silvestri, Mr. Debeir, Shafer, Mitrepulite, Nektarious, Mr. Lepny 2 pers., Mme Lambro, Mr. Lanitaine 3 pers., Fronimos 6 pers., Christidis 2 pers., Petroukissis 3 pers., Dalabata, Mariolopoulo 2 pers., Calogeropoulos 3 pers., Hadjachni, Karoussi 3 pers., Muzellos, Papachristodoulou 2 pers., Saravolas 5 pers., et 355 passagers de 3me classe.

Passagers arrivés à Alexandrie le 19 Octobre 1906 par le bateau Reine Olga de la Compagnie Russe.

Seid Abdulvahab, La Compagnie Théâtrale Silvestri 16 pers., Mme Dayanti, Mr. Kamoloff 2 pers., Mme Ardundi, Mme Grigorian, Mr. Spinger, Mme Spinger, Mr. Otto Ritterhauser 3 pers., Mr. Silvestri, Mme Silvestri, Mr. Debeir, Shafer, Mitrepulite, Nektarious, Mr. Lepny 2 pers., Mme Lambro, Mr. Lanitaine 3 pers., Fronimos 6 pers., Christidis 2 pers., Petroukissis 3 pers., Dalabata, Mariolopoulo 2 pers., Calogeropoulos 3 pers., Hadjachni, Karoussi 3 pers., Muzellos, Papachristodoulou 2 pers., Saravolas 5 pers., et 355 passagers de 3me classe.

Passagers arrivés à Alexandrie le 19 Octobre 1906 par le bateau Reine Olga de la Compagnie Russe.

Seid Abdulvahab, La Compagnie Théâtrale Silvestri 16 pers., Mme Dayanti, Mr. Kamoloff 2 pers., Mme Ardundi, Mme Grigorian, Mr. Spinger, Mme Spinger, Mr. Otto Ritterhauser 3 pers., Mr. Silvestri, Mme Silvestri, Mr. Debeir, Shafer, Mitrepulite, Nektarious, Mr. Lepny 2 pers., Mme Lambro, Mr. Lanitaine 3 pers., Fronimos 6 pers., Christidis 2 pers., Petroukissis 3 pers., Dalabata, Mariolopoulo 2 pers., Calogeropoulos 3 pers., Hadjachni, Karoussi 3 pers., Muzellos, Papachristodoulou 2 pers., Saravolas 5 pers., et 355 passagers de 3me classe.

Passagers arrivés à Alexandrie le 19 Octobre 1906 par le bateau Reine Olga de la Compagnie Russe.

Seid Abdulvahab, La Compagnie Théâtrale Silvestri 16 pers., Mme Dayanti, Mr. Kamoloff 2 pers., Mme Ardundi, Mme Grigorian, Mr. Spinger, Mme Spinger, Mr. Otto Ritterhauser 3 pers., Mr. Silvestri, Mme Silvestri, Mr. Debeir, Shafer, Mitrepulite, Nektarious, Mr. Lepny 2 pers., Mme Lambro, Mr. Lanitaine 3 pers., Fronimos 6 pers., Christidis 2 pers., Petroukissis 3 pers., Dalabata, Mariolopoulo 2 pers., Calogeropoulos 3 pers., Hadjachni, Karoussi 3 pers., Muzellos, Papachristodoulou 2 pers., Saravolas 5 pers., et 355 passagers de 3me classe.

Passagers arrivés à Alexandrie le 19 Octobre 1906 par le bateau Reine Olga de la Compagnie Russe.

Seid Abdulvahab, La Compagnie Théâtrale Silvestri 16 pers., Mme Dayanti, Mr. Kamoloff 2 pers., Mme Ardundi, Mme Grigorian, Mr. Spinger, Mme Spinger, Mr. Otto Ritterhauser 3 pers., Mr. Silvestri, Mme Silvestri, Mr. Debeir, Shafer, Mitrepulite, Nektarious, Mr. Lepny 2 pers., Mme Lambro, Mr. Lanitaine 3 pers., Fronimos 6 pers., Christidis 2 pers., Petroukissis 3 pers., Dalabata, Mariolopoulo 2 pers., Calogeropoulos 3 pers., Hadjachni, Karoussi 3 pers., Muzellos, Papachristodoulou 2 pers., Saravolas 5 pers., et 355 passagers de 3me classe.

Passagers arrivés à Alexandrie le 19 Octobre 1906 par le bateau Reine Olga de la Compagnie Russe.

Seid Abdulvahab, La Compagnie Théâtrale Silvestri 16 pers., Mme Dayanti, Mr. Kamoloff 2 pers., Mme Ardundi, Mme Grigorian, Mr. Spinger, Mme Spinger, Mr. Otto Ritterhauser 3 pers., Mr. Silvestri, Mme Silvestri, Mr. Debeir, Shafer, Mitrepulite, Nektarious, Mr. Lepny 2 pers., Mme Lambro, Mr. Lanitaine 3 pers., Fronimos 6 pers., Christidis 2 pers., Petroukissis 3 pers., Dalabata, Mariolopoulo 2 pers., Calogeropoulos 3 pers., Hadjachni, Karoussi 3 pers., Muzellos, Papachristodoulou 2 pers., Saravolas 5 pers., et 355 passagers de 3me classe.</

PITH OF THE PRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM HOME PAPERS.

Prince Hohenlohe's Revelations.

The published extracts from the Memoirs of the third Chancellor of the German Empire more than justify the "amusement and indignation" which the Emperor William has experienced at their publication. In his telegram to the present head of the House of Hohenzollern, His Majesty's strictures are apparently limited to the "most private conversations" between the late Chancellor and his master on the subject of Prince Bismarck's retirement. The revelations on this head, which the memoirs contain, are, indeed, "tactless and indiscreet in the highest degree" and "entirely inopportune," but they are neither so interesting nor so important as the numerous disclosures which are now made on high authority about international questions of the highest importance. Even in this country, which enjoys a degree of freedom unknown in Germany, the publication of what are practically State secrets, still affecting the attitude of the Great Powers to each other, would be unconstitutionally condemned as a dishonourable and unpatriotic betrayal of the trust of the Sovereign and of the interests of the nation. . . . Diplomacy would become impracticable, and the peaceful relations between States and peoples would be in chronic danger, were the relatives of deceased statesmen to be at liberty to publish to all the world at their unfettered discretion the secrets which may lie buried in the confidential papers that come into their hands. It is in the common interest of all nations that no perilous innovation should be promptly checked. ("Times").

The Deputation to the Duma.

There are probably few projects which have evoked such general condemnation on all sides as the British deputation to the members of the late Duma. The Russian official world opposes it; the Parliamentary world, or rather the conglomeration of parties that passes for such; fears it; the French papers have hinted at its supreme lack of wisdom; the German papers put it down as unsafe; to British hypocrisical meddling. The Unionist Press in Great Britain has all along stigmatized it as an unwarrantable interference in the affairs of a foreign country; while even the Radical approval, which at first was tumultuously strident, died down suddenly to a mild blessing, and is now laboriously attempting to explain that it really never thought that wicked people would misconstrue its fond and fair designs in so foul a manner. The presentation of the precious document containing British sympathy will not take place in the full light of day, as its organisers had hoped: it will be privately presented in a hole-and-corner manner, so as few people know of it as possible; or it may even be sent through the uninspiring medium of the post. Seeing that the chief signatories are now almost tumbling over each other their haste to withdraw, it would be as well to abandon the thing before further difficulties arise. ("Globe").

A Mania for Interference.

The mania for proceeding on deputations to express sympathy with one or other of the parties to a foreign quarrel is one which cannot too speedily be checked. With the best intentions in the world, it is easier in this way to do harm than to do good. . . . The visits of the Eighty Club to Hungary has been sufficiently injurious to British interests, though the circumstances in Hungary differ totally from those in Russia. . . . As a general rule, it should be laid down that British deputations should never proceed to any country in a semi-official manner when their action is capable of receiving a party colour. They should not go unless they are invited and welcomed, not by one section of a foreign nation, but by all. ("Daily Mail").

Rival Legal Systems.

There has been going on for some time in Germany a brisk and interesting controversy with respect to the merits and peculiarities of the English and German legal systems. We are so accustomed to criticism and depreciation of the procedure and shortcomings of our Courts, so prompt and frequent are complaints, that it comes somewhat as a surprise to find Germans of eminence and experience holding up English institutions as models for imitation, and arguing with their countrymen that "made in England" may be in these

matters equivalent to perfection. It has a sobering effect upon violent home critics of our Courts to hear that, in a country extolled as enlightened and efficient in its administration, there are complaints much like those with which we are familiar, but somewhat bitterer; that there is great delay, needless multiplication of appeals, uncertainty as to the law, and a decline in the authority of the Judge. There are, too, complaints of a kind rarely brought, at all events, in recent times, against our system; for example, as to the tyranny of technicalities (*Formalismus in der Rechtsprechung*), and the excessive and irrational use of writing in procedure. An earlier generation had been urged by Geest to seek for light and guidance as to these matters in England.

(*Times*.)

Political Busybodies.

Our St. Petersburg correspondent again calls attention to the feeling of irritation which is growing in the Russian capital, with respect to the approaching visit of the English delegation. The object of that delegation is to present an address to M. Muratoff, the President of the late Duma, and to assure him of the sympathy of the British Democracy with the aspirations and efforts of the friends of Russian freedom.

Nothing it seems, can teach common wisdom to the peculiar breed of interfering busy bodies who are prominent in English political life. The Prime Minister started this particular folly by his sensational cry of "Viv la Duma!" to an international assembly in London on the morrow of the Duma's dissolution. The usual clique of extreme Radicals, militant Nonconformists, and hysterical journalists seized the opportunity for appending their names to a memorial. They are inglorious! They cannot keep from meddling in other folks' business when the sentimental fit is on them, or from improving the occasion whenever they get a chance of airing their ethics. Have they not forgotten the tragic sequel of that inept manifesto of sympathy which led the Greeks to believe that Great Britain would lend them armed support in their quarrel with Turkey? The cluster of Radical members of Parliament who signed that document were directly responsible for the declaration of war which immediately followed. ("Telegraph").

Mr. Chamberlain's Health.

Mr. Chamberlain has never spared himself during the whole course of his long and distinguished career; he has rarely realised what is meant by the physician's injunctions to husband his resources. There is little doubt that the severity of the last attack of gout, with its usual consequences, is the price paid by him for an unremitting devotion to the cause he has espoused in the teeth of warnings that he required a relatively long period of absolute rest. In yielding to the impulsive advice of the doctors, Mr. Chamberlain has the satisfaction of knowing that the reward of strict compliance with their orders will be a complete renewal of health and vigour, and of ability to continue for Unionism and Imperialism those unrivalled services which have achieved such signal triumphs in the past. It requires no formal resolution to convince Mr. Chamberlain that this restoration to health and strength is prayed for by all Unionists, and will be welcomed by the whole country. Meantime the selection of Lord Lansdowne to take Mr. Chamberlain's place at Nottingham furnishes a complete and unequivocal denial of the stories of dissensions in the Unionist ranks.

*(Telegraph.)**Radicale and their Allies.*

British workmen are emphatically not Socialists. They believe in realities, not in visions. The stagnation of the Social Democratic Federation and the snail's progress of the old Independent Labour party are impressive evidences of the want of accord between Labour and Socialism in this country. . . . Labour will make a profound mistake if it concern itself solely with Labour, and be indifferent to the wider affairs of the nation. Class selfishness is always detestable. ("Chronicle").

South Africa and Yellow Labour.

In the Transvaal Mr. Churchill is happy to think that the people themselves will get rid of Chinese labour. This is certainly in one sense the best solution. But if the Home Government had helped a little more during the interval before constitutional government can be established no harm would have been done, and something would have been effected towards strengthening those good relations with the moderate Labour Party for which Mr. Churchill is anxious. This also is a great labour question, and one into which no problem of Socialism enter.

ARMY AND NAVY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, October 11.

As was forecasted in these notes some months ago, Colonel (Temporary Major General) G. M. Bullock, C.B., commanding the British troops in Egypt, has been promoted to the rank of major general. The gallant officer receives confirmation in his rank at nearly thirty-five years service as a regimental and general officer. His promotion, is a fitting recognition of his well-known proficiency and ability, backed up by a personal courage which he eminently displayed in the South African War, when commanding the brave Devonshires. Congratulations.

Lieutenant Colonel H. K. G. Matchett, Connaught Rangers, who for the last ten years has been employed with the Khedive's Army, and is now Commandant of the Military School Cairo, has severed his connection with the Rangers, and elected to remain with the Egyptian Army. He has been placed on the half pay list consequently. He got his first commission in the Rangers in November, 1896, and he has taken part in all the expeditions of note in the Sudan since the Dongola Expedition.

The appointment of Major General Grierson to the command of the First Division at Aldershot is looked upon in service circles as another of Mr. Haldane's vigorous blows at tradition. The Guards Division has heretofore been commanded by a Guardsman. General Paget, whom General Grierson succeeds, is a Guardsman, the latter is a Gunner. General Grierson has seen service in five campaigns—Egyptian War, 1882, Sudan expedition, 1885, Hazen expedition, 1886, South African War, 1899-1900, and the China Campaign, 1900. In the latter campaign he was the British representative on the staff of Count Waldersee, commanding the allied forces.

Captain A. H. W. Collum, Army Service Corps, commanding No. 43 Company at Dublin, has been selected for service with the Egyptian Army, and directed to proceed to Cairo at an early date. Captain Collum got his commission from the subjoined Militia in February, 1901, saw a good deal of service in Orange River Colony, and the Transvaal (King's medal with two clasps), and got his captaincy in January, 1903.

Capt. Massy has left England for India to join the 1st Batt. at Rawal Pindi. The King has granted permission to Capt. Massy to accept and wear the insignia of the 4th Class of the Imperial Ottoman Order of the Osmanieh, conferred upon him by the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of his services in the Egyptian Army.

Captain Sir Alfred W. Paget has been promoted to the rank of rear-admiral from the 1st. Sir Alfred Paget, who is only fifty-four years of age, comes of a family which has won distinction in many fields. His father, Gen. Lord Alfred Paget, was (query and ex-) captain of the Royal Household, and from the year Queen Victoria ascended the throne until 1865, he sat in the House of Commons as member for Lichfield. The new admiral is a younger brother of Major-General Arthur H. Paget, who commanded the First Scots Guards, and afterwards the 20th Brigade in the South African war, and a younger brother raised the force which was known as "Paget's Horse" and served against the Boers in 1900-01.

Undoubtedly Sir Alfred W. Paget is destined for early employment. Apart from his experiences in Egypt and the Sudan in 1882, 1884, 5, and 1888, Rear-Admiral Paget has an intimate knowledge of the navies of France, Russia and America, having acted as attaché at Paris, St. Petersburg and Washington, in the three years following his promotion in 1896. His first independent command after this period of diplomatic employment was as captain of the *Astrea* in the Mediterranean and thence he proceeded to China to take command of the *Endymion*, subsequently serving as captain of the Royal Sovereign to which he was appointed in May 1903. In the following March he was selected to take over the *Chrysanthus* on the North American Station, hoisting the broad pennant of commodore during the N.W. Newfoundland naval reserves on board. From May to October, Admiral Paget's service in this capacity was brought to a successful conclusion this year when he took his command for an extended cruise along the south coasts of South America with a large number of Newfoundland naval reserves on board. He devoted great attention to the development of this branch of the reserve force of the navy, and his efforts were recognised when his Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Notice is given in the "London Gazette" that, after the expiration of 40 days from October 2, it proposed to submit to His Majesty in council in pursuance of the Naval and Military Marine Pay and Pensions Act, 1865, the draft of an Order in Council approving a memorial of the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty for the purpose of rendering officers' half and retire pay liable to abatement to meet debts or similar debts or liabilities. Notice is further given that, in accordance with the provisions of the Rules Publication Act, 1893, copies of the proposed draft Order in Council can be obtained by any public body within

40 days of the date of this notice, at the Privy Council Office, Whitehall.

The new War Office is now completed. The new War Office, however, is not likely to have an official opening. The authorities are now against any elaborate house-warming and prefer that the change against Pall Mall to Whitehall shall be carried out quietly and without any ceremony. Mr. Haldane personally inspected the new buildings a day or two ago. The War Minister made some changes at the last moment in regard to the allocation of the various departments, the object and effect of which are to place the various branches of the service more effectively under the supervision of the Secretary of State.

The speed attained by the battleship Dreadnought—22½ knots per hour—makes her the swiftest battleship afloat. Her gunnery trials are being awaited with much interest, not to say anxiety.

The battleship *Hibernia* having completed her programme of steam trials of Plymouth, has been moored in the Hamoaze at Devonport. Although her engine was worked smoothly her speeds during the series of runs have not been as high as anticipated. Judged by present results, she is the slowest ship in the King Edward class, and the Admiralty may order other trials before taking her over. Her full-power run of eight hours was made in a fresh south-westerly breeze and a heavy sea. On 204lb. of mean steam on boilers and 120 revolutions a minute her engine developed 18,112 horse power. While this was 112 above the contract, her average speed was only 18.127 knots per hour, which is 3.73 below the contract, and nearly one knot less than the speed of the other King Edward.

WELLCOME RESEARCH LABORATORIES

In the report of the Wellcome Research Laboratories of the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum, which we reviewed recently, the reports on economic entomology and on the biology and toxicology of insects are both full of illustrations, descriptions, with many coloured plates, some of which are reproduced by permission of the trustees of the British Museum. Messrs. Thosbald (of the S. E. Agricultural College) and Austin (of the Natural History Museum) have arranged their reports, which include descriptions of some new species. As an index to the prevalence of these pests in the Upper White Nile it is noted that one official, in reply to requests for specimens of any biting flies with which he might meet, sent the amusing reply:—

"What I am looking for is a species of fly which does not bite. Could I obtain a male and female of such a species I would start immediately breeding operations." A London contemporary remarks:

As a whole the report contains several valuable contributions to knowledge, but one is tempted to suggest that the ground covered is rather too wide, and the subjects dealt with rather too numerous for the facilities of the laboratory. What is wanted is further endowment, so that certain lines of research may be more fully followed out—one cannot say to their conclusion, for there is no facility in scientific research, but at any rate to the full extent that Dr. Andrew Ba'four, the director, would desire.

Calendar of Coming Events.
ALEXANDRIA.

October.

Sat 20

Alexandria Swimming Club, 100 yds. Junior and 220 yds. Senior Championships at Ras-el-Tin.

B.R.C. Mustapha Regatta. Final Cup Competition and Practice starting at 500 yards, 2.30.

Alhamra Theatre. Italian Dramatic company in *Grand Hotel* Perquiries 9.30.

Max Casino and Restaurant on Syrus Island. Concert daily by Romanian orchestra. (Tel. No. 240).

French Garden. Varieties and Menagerie. 9.30.

Windos Hotel. Concert by De Salvo orchestra. 6.12 daily.

Round Point Fishing Shoot. 2.30.

Alhamra Theatre. *20 Minutes di Formata*. 4.30 p.m. Snow Forest, 9.30 p.m.

Alexandria Swimming Club. 440 yds. Senior Championships at Ras-el-Tin.

A.S.C. Skys Meeting. 3.

CAIRO.

October.

Sat 20

Ezbeki Garden Theatre. French comedy company.

Théâtre des Nouveautés. 9.30.

Aleas Pavilion. 9.30.

Champs Elysées. Cinematograph Entertainment.

Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghizah Boys Band. Afternoon.

Khedivial Opera House. Bandana Opera company in *Le Maître des Forges*, in aid of Pro-Russian Society. 9.

Fri 26

Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghizah Boys Band. Afternoon.

CAIRO.

October.

Sat 20

Ezbeki Garden Theatre. French comedy company.

Théâtre des Nouveautés. 9.30.

Aleas Pavilion. 9.30.

Champs Elysées. Cinematograph Entertainment.

Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghizah Boys Band. Afternoon.

CAIRO.

October.

Sat 20

Ezbeki Garden Theatre. French comedy company.

Théâtre des Nouveautés. 9.30.

Aleas Pavilion. 9.30.

Champs Elysées. Cinematograph Entertainment.

Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghizah Boys Band. Afternoon.

CAIRO.

October.

Sat 20

Ezbeki Garden Theatre. French comedy company.

Théâtre des Nouveautés. 9.30.

Aleas Pavilion. 9.30.

Champs Elysées. Cinematograph Entertainment.

Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghizah Boys Band. Afternoon.

CAIRO.

October.

Sat 20

Ezbeki Garden Theatre. French comedy company.

Théâtre des Nouveautés. 9.30.

Aleas Pavilion. 9.30.

Champs Elysées. Cinematograph Entertainment.

Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghizah Boys Band. Afternoon.

CAIRO.

October.

Sat 20

Ezbeki Garden Theatre. French comedy company.

Théâtre des Nouveautés. 9.30.

Aleas Pavilion. 9.30.

Champs Elysées. Cinematograph Entertainment.

Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghizah Boys Band. Afternoon.

CAIRO.

October.

Sat 20

Ezbeki Garden Theatre. French comedy company.

Théâtre des Nouveautés. 9.30.

Aleas Pavilion. 9.30.

Champs Elysées. Cinematograph Entertainment.

Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghizah Boys Band. Afternoon.

CAIRO.

October.

Sat 20

Ezbeki Garden Theatre. French comedy company.

Théâtre des Nouveautés. 9.30.

Aleas Pavilion. 9.30.

Champs Elysées. Cinematograph Entertainment.

Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghizah Boys Band. Afternoon.

CAIRO.

October.

Sat 20

Ezbeki Garden Theatre. French comedy company.

Théâtre des Nouveautés. 9.30.

Aleas Pavilion. 9.30.

Champs Elysées. Cinematograph Entertainment.

Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghizah Boys Band. Afternoon.

CAIRO.

October.

Sat 20

Ezbeki Garden Theatre. French comedy company.

Théâtre des Nouveautés. 9.30.

Aleas Pavilion. 9.30.

Champs Elysées. Cinematograph Entertainment.

Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghizah Boys Band. Afternoon.

CAIRO.

October.

Sat 20

Ezbeki Garden Theatre. French comedy company.

Théâtre des Nouveautés. 9.30.

Aleas Pavilion. 9.30.

Champs Elysées. Cinematograph Entertainment.

Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghizah Boys Band. Afternoon.

CAIRO.

October.

Sat 20

"INVESTMENTS."

"INVESTMENTS" introduces, in an entirely original manner, new and important methods for the employment of and the means of obtaining capital. Among the **SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES** are "Stock Markets and How to Profit by Them"; "Theory of Successful Speculation"; "How to start an Account"; "The Advantages of Call Options"; "Contangoing Mining and Industrial Securities"; "How to Invest in Mines"; "American Rail, with Points for Operators in Yankees"; "The Purchase of Investment Securities by Installments"; "General Principles for Investors"; "Rules for Investors in Mines"; "General Principles for Speculators"; "Stock Exchange Terms" being a glossary for Market Operators; "Stock Exchange Parlance"; "Investment as a Means of Making, Raising, and Saving Money," and "Colonial Building Land: Its Great Possibilities."

"Investments" (148 pages) sent Post Free on mentioning "Egyptian Gazette."

LONDON & PARIS EXCHANGE

LIMITED,
GENERAL BANKERS.
BASILDON HOUSE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.

Circulaire H. De Vries et Boutigny

NOTES ET CRITIQUES

Le Cairo, 19 Octobre.

La taxe de l'escamot libre à Londres se maintient à 4/7, pour cent. Hier, au Stock Exchange, le Considérable a clôturé en varié à 86 2/8. L'Unifid a baissé de 1/4 à 104 1/8. La National Bank est demeurée inchangée à 87 1/4, de même que l'Agricole à 97 7/8, la Dairia à 17. La Delta Light a gagné 1/8 à 13 1/8.

A Paris, l'action Crédit Foncier Egyptien a récession de 5 francs à 751. La Banque d'Algérie est restée stationnaire à 145.

Ici, la séance de ce matin a été relativement bonne; elle a même présenté quelques particularités intéressantes. Toujours est-il que la teneur générale du marché a été ferme et que rien n'a été fait, pour l'instant, un mouvement sérieux de dépression alors que, par contre, le moins signe d'amélioration sur les places dirigeantes d'Orient pourraient aisément déterminer une nouvelle reprise.

La National Bank est maintenue à 27 1/16. Meus disposés, l'Agricole a débuté à 9 13/16 pour atteindre les abords de 9 15/16 et clôturer à 9 13/16 1/8. La Cassa di Sconto a progressé à 231 235 l'action ancienne et 229 231 la nouvelle. Le Comptoir Financier a faibli à 6 7/8 l'action ancienne et 6 5/8 la nouvelle. La Banque d'Abysinie est remontée à 5 5/8 11/16.

Le Crédit Foncier a retroussé à 751. La Béthra a réactionnée à 40. La Nile Land a摸利 à 16 7/16.

L'action Entreprises Immobilières et Travaux a été bien tenue à 4 7/16 1/2, la part de fondatrice a atteint 100. En bonne tendance, l'Allotissement a avancé à 3 11/16 3/4 et la part de fondatrice du Nil a gagné 1/8 à 9.

La Delta Light a progressé à 12 1/8 3/16. Les Japonaises Béthra du Caire ont bénéficié de 3 francs à 268. La Frigorifique a été ramenée à 4 5/8 11/16. L'action privilégiée Transways d'Alexandrie a gagné 4 francs à 189, de même que l'action de dividende à 336. Les Automobiles ont摸利 à 5 5/8 11/16.

Dans le groupe des valeurs boursières, les Nungovich sont revenue à 18 18 1/16. Les Egyptian sont remontés aux abords de 7. Les Upper Egypt ont clôturé à 5 9/32, acheteurs. La part de fondatrice National Hotel a baissé à 70. La part de fondatrice Excelsior a débuté à 2 1/4 pour finir, demandée, à 2 1/8.

Parmi les petites valeurs, la Delta Land a clôturé, recherchée, entre 3 13/16 et 3 7/8. Les Estates ont avancé à 2 1/16 1/8 et leur part de fondatrice à 15 1/4 3/8. Les Hooker sont restés à 1 1/8 3/8. Les Oasis ont progressé à 1 1/5 16. Les New Egyptian se sont alourdis à 28 ab. 3, les Markets à 26 ab. 9 et les Sucres à 25 francs.

Nous détachons d'une lettre d'Alexandrie, en date d'hier, le passage suivant:

De même qu'à Caire, on a essayé de faire ici un mouvement sur la Salt and Soda en affirmant que la fusion de cette Société avec la Port-Said Salt Association pourrait être d'ores et déjà, considérée comme un fait accompli. Or, suivant des renseignements pris à bonne source, tel ne serait pas précisément le cas. Certe, la fusion serait désirée dans l'intérêt des deux Compagnies; mais il est patent qu'elle serait plus avantageuse pour la Salt and Soda que pour la Port-Said Association. Aussi bien celle-ci se croit-elle en droit de poser ses conditions. En attendant, la preuve que rien n'est encore décidé, c'est que les actions de la Port-Said restent à 16 ab. 9, alors qu'elles auraient dû bénéficier les premières d'un mouvement si le fait allégé était véritable.

Il est avéré que l'Egyptian Land and General Trust Ltd. (Hooker) a vendu sa propriété de Gourna à un groupe à la tête duquel se trouvent MM. Rossoff Frères et Cie, J. P. marion et autres. La vente laisse exactement au Trust un bénéfice de £ 40,000.

Le domaine de Gourna, sis à Alexandrie, entre le canal Mahmoudieh, les quartiers Mohamed Bey et Attarine et la Gare du Caire, a une superficie de 334,000 pieds carrés, dont les 65% appartiennent au Trust. La vente aurait eu lieu à raison de P.E. 60 le pié.

Le groupe acquéreur se propose de lotir le terrain en petites parcelles à l'effet d'y faire construire des habitations économiques.

Pour ce qui est de l'Egyptian Land and General Trust, on rapporte que la 8-cité aurait l'intention de répartir à ses actionnaires un dividende intérimaire, avant de faire l'appel des 10 shillings non encore versé sur les titres.

On prétend, en outre, que la Société serait en train de négocier une affaire appelée à lui valoir un courtage important; mais des renseignements précis font encore défaut à ce sujet.

CLOTURE DE LA BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

NOTES ET CRITIQUES

Cours de l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises

Cours F.G.F.Br. — 6h. 30 a.m.

Novembre 1907 — Tel. 16 7/32 à 1/4

Janvier — 17 5/8 — 13/32

Mars — 17 1/2 — 17/32

mai — 17 3/4 — 25/32

Juillet — 18 1/8 — 5/32

18 15/32 à 1/2

Graines de coton

Novembre-Décembre-Jan. P.T. 65 1/8 à 1/4

Février-Mars — 67 —

Février-Saïdi

Novembre 1907 — 111 — 112 —

Novembre-Décembre-Jan. P.T. 113 — à 114 —

REMARQUES

Coton.—Récolte actuelle.—La séance de l'après-midi, fermé à 6h. a été faible et en réaction à cause de l'Amérique. On fait de grands efforts pour empêcher la baisse.

Dans la matinée prix plus haut pour Novembre talairé 17 17/32 à 1/2 — plus bas pour novembre 17 15/32 à 1/2 — Dès l'après-midi, prix plus haut pour novembre 17 17/32 à 1/2 — plus bas pour novembre 17 3/8 à 1/2 —

N.B.—Reports—Inchanges.

Au moment de la clôture, les nouvelles étaient les suivantes:

Liverpool, coton égyptien disponible : 9 19/16.

Futures octobre : 9 29/32.

Liverpool, coton égyptien : Futures oct.-nov. : 5 9/4.

New York : coton américain : Futures : octobre : 10 1/8.

Graines de coton.—Récolte actuelle.—Sauf affaire dans l'après-midi, très courte sécession.

Dans la matinée prix plus haut pour 5 mois 65 10/32 à 1/2 — plus bas pour 5 mois 65 10/32 à 1/2 — Dès l'après-midi, prix plus haut pour 3 mois 65 1/4 à 1/2 — plus bas pour 3 mois 65 1/4 à 1/2 —

N.B.—Reports—Inchanges.

Alexandria, le 19 octobre 1906.

COTONS

compte de la dépôche

DE L'ALEXANDRIE GENERAL PRODUCT ASSOCIATION

à la

LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqué hier soir à 8h. p.m. à la Bourse Khediviale)

Tel. 17 7/16 Livraison Novembre

— 17 17/32 Janvier

— 17 3/4 Mars

— 18 3/16 Mai

Marché fermé

(Cours clôture d'hier soir à 8h. p.m. affiché par l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises à la Bourse Khediviale).

Tel. 17 3/8 Livraison Novembre

— 17 25/32 Janvier

— 17 5/4 Mars

— 18 1/8 Mai

Marché fermé

(Cours pratiqué ce jour à la Bourse Khediviale à 9h.45 a.m.)

Tel. 17 7/16 Livraison Novembre

— 17 17/32 Janvier

— 17 3/4 Mars

— 18 1/8 Mai

Marché fermé

(Cours pratiqué ce jour à la Bourse Khediviale à 9h.45 a.m.)

Tel. 17 7/16 Livraison Novembre

— 17 17/32 Janvier

— 17 3/4 Mars

— 18 1/8 Mai

Marché fermé

(Cours pratiqué ce jour à la Bourse Khediviale à 9h.45 a.m.)

Tel. 17 3/8 Livraison Novembre

— 17 25/32 Janvier

— 17 5/4 Mars

— 18 1/8 Mai

Marché fermé

(Cours pratiqué ce jour à la Bourse Khediviale à 9h.45 a.m.)

Tel. 17 3/8 Livraison Novembre

— 17 25/32 Janvier

— 17 5/4 Mars

— 18 1/8 Mai

Marché fermé

(Cours pratiqué ce jour à la Bourse Khediviale à 9h.45 a.m.)

Tel. 17 3/8 Livraison Novembre

— 17 25/32 Janvier

— 17 5/4 Mars

— 18 1/8 Mai

Marché fermé

(Cours pratiqué ce jour à la Bourse Khediviale à 9h.45 a.m.)

Tel. 17 3/8 Livraison Novembre

— 17 25/32 Janvier

— 17 5/4 Mars

— 18 1/8 Mai

Marché fermé

(Cours pratiqué ce jour à la Bourse Khediviale à 9h.45 a.m.)

Tel. 17 3/8 Livraison Novembre

— 17 25/32 Janvier

— 17 5/4 Mars

— 18 1/8 Mai

Marché fermé

(Cours pratiqué ce jour à la Bourse Khediviale à 9h.45 a.m.)

Tel. 17 3/8 Livraison Novembre

— 17 25/32 Janvier

— 17 5/4 Mars

— 18 1/8 Mai

Marché fermé

(Cours pratiqué ce jour à la Bourse Khediviale à 9h.45 a.m.)

Tel. 17 3/8 Livraison Novembre

— 17 25/32 Janvier

— 17 5/4 Mars

— 18 1/8 Mai

Marché fermé

(Cours pratiqué ce jour à la Bourse Khediviale à 9h.45 a.m.)

Tel. 17 3/8 Livraison Novembre

— 17 25/32 Janvier

— 17 5/4 Mars

— 18 1/8 Mai

Marché fermé

(Cours pratiqué ce jour à la Bourse Khediviale à 9h.45 a.m.)

Tel. 17 3/8 Livraison Novembre

— 17 25/32 Janvier

— 17 5/4 Mars

— 18 1/8 Mai

Marché fermé

(Cours pratiqué ce jour à la Bourse Khediviale à 9h.45 a.m.)

Tel. 17 3/8 Livraison Novembre

— 17 25/32 Janvier

— 17 5/4 Mars

— 18 1/8 Mai

Marché fermé

(Cours pratiqué ce jour à la Bourse Khediviale à 9h.45 a.m.)

Tel. 17 3/8 Livraison Novembre

— 17 25/32 Janvier

— 17 5/4 Mars

— 18 1/8 Mai

Marché fermé

(Cours pratiqué ce jour à la Bourse Khediviale à 9h.45 a.m.)

Tel. 17 3/8 Livraison Novembre

— 17 25/32 Janvier

— 17 5/4 Mars

— 18 1/8 Mai

Marché fermé

(Cours pratiqué ce jour à la Bourse Khediviale à 9h.45 a.m.)

Tel. 17 3/8 Livraison Novembre

— 17 25/32 Janvier

— 17 5/4 Mars

— 18 1/8 Mai

Marché fermé

(Cours pratiqué ce jour à la Bourse Khediviale à 9h.45 a.m.)

Tel. 17 3/8 Livraison Novembre

— 17 25/32 Janvier

— 17 5/4 Mars

— 18 1/8 Mai

Marché fermé

(Cours pratiqué ce jour à la Bourse Khediviale à 9h.45 a.m.)

Tel. 17 3/8 Livraison Novembre

— 17 25/32 Janvier

— 17 5/4 Mars

— 18 1/8 Mai

Marché fermé

(Cours pratiqué ce jour à la Bourse Khediviale à 9h.45 a.m.)

Tel. 17 3/8 Livraison Novembre

— 17 25/32 Janvier

— 17 5/4 Mars

— 18 1/8 Mai

"Allenburys" DIET is a complete milk and farinaceous Food, easily assimilated, most agreeable to take, simply and quickly made. It is recommended in place of ordinary milk foods, gruel, etc., and whilst acceptable to all as a light nourishment, it is particularly helpful to Dyspeptics, Invalids and the Aged. In the sick-room it will be found invaluable and it is easily and quickly made, the addition of boiling water only being necessary.

A Light Nourishment for General Use. **'Allenburys'** The **DIET**

FOR INVALIDS, DYSPEPTICS & THE AGED.
ALLEN & HANBURY'S LTD., LOMBARD ST., LONDON.

"Allenburys" DIET is readily digested by those who are unable to take cow's milk and is particularly serviceable in convalescence. When taken as a light supper diet it will be found to promote tranquil and refreshing sleep. Although this DIET is a food for ADULTS and is entirely distinct from the "Allenburys" Foods for Infants, yet it is also of great value as a restorative food for young children, especially during convalescence.

LADIES & GENTS OUTFITTING.

RELIABLE
BRITISH
GOODS.



S. STEIN
PURVEYOR TO THE KHEDIVE
Establishment of Khadra.
Also at Alexandria, and Tanta.

The Standard Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
Head Office: 1-3, George Street, Edinburgh.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,300,000
ANNUAL REVENUE £ 1,450,000
CLAIMS PAID £ 24,375,000

LOCAL BOARD FOR EGYPT:
S. R. COOKSON, Secy., Manager, Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited, Cairo.
E. A. HARRISON, Eng., General Manager, Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, (Egypt) Ltd.

Head Office for Egypt: Standard Buildings, Cairo.
Baber, Mizrahi & Co., Chief Agents for Alexandria.
Dair Prince Ahmed Seif el-Din Bey, Mohamed Aly Square.

REVUE COMMERCIALE

Cotons.

Quelques lecteurs nous ont reproché de nous être montrés trop pessimistes samedi dernier dans notre manière de voir. Pour un pays où parler de baisse équivaut à parler de corde dans la maison d'un pendu, cela est peut-être vrai; mais est-ce qu'en toute sincérité le réproche est réellement mérité, et les événements mêmes ne se sont ils pas chargés de prouver que nos appréciations étaient justes? Et puis, en somme, qu'avons-nous dit, si ce n'est que sans la baisse de l'Américain, une réaction était fatalément inévitable chez nous? Tout appui du debours nous ayant fait défaut, nos cours ont reculé et voilà tout, et si une chose doit nous surprendre c'est que la baisse de cette semaine n'aît pas été plus importante et qu'elle soit restée limitée à 13/32 de tallari! Pour cette fois, les haussiers peuvent se vanter d'avoir réussi, grâce à leurs efforts, à empêcher une petite débandade, car tel aurait dû être le cas quand on pense que les plus malins, et ce sont les plus gros intéressés, sont parvenus à passer leurs paquets aux plus faibles et que ce sont ces derniers qui sont aujourd'hui surchargés, à tel point que s'il y a un nouveau danger pour le marché, ce n'est que de leur côté qu'il peut provenir.

Maintenant, quant à l'allure du marché, elle a été variable: Pour commencer nous avons eu samedi 1/4 de tallari de baisse, mais lundi c'est la fermeté qui a prévalu, surtout dans l'après-midi, quand sur la baisse de l'Américain motivé, disait-on, par la liquidation de la position d'un gros titulaire continental qui venait de suspendre ses paiements, le cours de 17/16 à 16 a été pratiqué pour le novembre. Depuis lors, pourtant, c'est la faiblesse qui a prédominé et toutes les tentatives des soutiens qui ont été faites sont restées sans succès, le marché ayant régulièrement clôturé chaque jour en baisse sauf la veille, de façon que les 13/32 mentionnés ci-dessus ont été perdus graduellement dans les quatre dernières journées de la semaine.

Ce n'est pas beaucoup; aussi, ce serait dénaturer la vérité que de dire que le marché a été très mauvais; mais ce qui est indéniable c'est que la position semble factice et que dans tous les cas, il y a de l'hésitation dans l'air, ce qui pourrait nous valoir une baisse rapide et peut-être exagérée si l'Amérique continue à être aussi peu satisfaisante qu'elle l'est actuellement.

Comme activité, le marché n'a pas laissé à désirer dans l'ensemble; toutefois, il y a eu moins d'affaires que la semaine précédente.

Les rapports qui s'étaient élargis, se sont maintenus pour tous les mois, sauf pour ce qui concerne novembre à janvier, entre lesquels il y a eu un certain rapprochement, à la suite d'une demande surgie sur le premier de ces mois, pour des cotisations en futurs au titre de quelques haussiers, tandis qu'en réalité il ne s'est agi que de transferts de position d'un mois à l'autre par des personnes qui ne voulaient pas rester engagées sur novembre. Du reste, l'écart entre les deux mois en question tend de nouveau à augmenter.

Sur novembre 1907, il y a eu des affaires un peu plus importantes et plus régulières que par le passé, et l'exportation même y a participé pour couvrir quelques ventes qu'elle a pu faire à la flotte continentale pour embarquements échelonnés de novembre 1907 à janvier 1908. Ces ventes ne sont pas énormes et étaient même prévues, mais enfin, il y a un bon commerce et les choses pourraient bien se déve-

loir les arrivages sont déjà de 275,000 cartons supérieurs à ceux de la campagne passée à la même date. Heureusement que, de l'autre côté, les exportations sont et seront pour quelque temps plus fortes qu'en 1905 et que le Ramadan a commencé, car, sans ces circonstances, nous nous trouvions sous peu écrasés complètement par les récoltes.

Le marché du disponible a été actif et fermé, mais beaucoup de marchandise reste déjà invendue, soit que les propriétaires se montrent récalcitrants, soit que, à cause du remboursement d'argent qui se fait de nouveau sentir sur place, les exportateurs se voient forcés de limiter leurs achats aux besoins pressants.

Pour ce qui est des prix, la cote officielle de 6/jour de la Produce Association donne 1/8 à 1/4 de baisse sur les Mit assif, tandis que le Good Haute Egypte très recherché est noté en baisse de 1/8. Les Abassi et les Joannovich, rares, montent respectivement de 7/8 et de 5/8 de tallaris.

Les Domaines ont eu hier leur quatrième enchère de la saison et les prix payés pour ces beaux cotons ont été très satisfaisants.

Les exportations, inférieures aux prévisions, ont tout de même atteint le total de 23,200 balles, contre 18,700 en 1905. Il y a beaucoup de suspens à régler!

Les pronostics pour la semaine prochaine sont assez gros.

Liverpool, jusqu'à hier, a été favorable aux égyptiens disponibles qui se sont vendus en moyenne à raison de 400 balles par jour; mais aujourd'hui et inopinément les ventes sont tombées à 100 balles, ce qu'il faut peut-être attribuer à un contre-coup ressenti par le marché par l'élévation de l'escompte de la Banque d'Angleterre à 6%. Cela doit être le cas, car on dit ce soir que la baisse de l'Américain de ce jour est due à ce même fait.

Pour ce qui est des prix, voici les dernières notes que nous avons l'habitude de donner: Egyptian spot inchangé à 9 3/4 pour le fully good fair, tandis que le Good baisse de 1/8. Les futurs, pour leur part, perdent 10/64 l'Octobre à 22/64 et 11/64, le Novembre coté à 9 7/64. Les Américaines sont au recul de 12, 7 et 5 points, le spot étant à 6.33, l'Octobre-Novembre à 5.91 et le Janvier-Février à 5.88.

Graines de Coton.

La demande pour le disponible est toujours bonne et absorbe facilement tous les arrivages malgré leur importance, à des prix soutenus. Pour un moment le cours avait fléchi à 62 1/2, mais à la suite de la reprise des contrats, il est remonté à 63 1/2.

Les exportations dépassent les prévisions et comme de nouvelles affaires et de nouveaux acheteurs sont venus s'ajouter à ceux déjà connus, les perspectives restent favorables mais les prochains embargos.

Du reste, à la suite des dégâts subis par la récolte cotonière aux Etats-Unis, les prix de l'huile américaine ont monté de façon très marquée et c'est à cette circonspection que l'on doit la demande et la hausse de ces jours derniers pour Hull. En effet, ce port offre maintenant de £6 10/- à £6 11/3 pour l'Octobre et de £6 7/6 pour les 3 mois.

Pour les ports directs il est vendu aussi quelques chargements, tandis que le continent augmente tous les jours sa consommation.

En contrats, il n'y a que très peu d'affaires pour compte de la spéculatrice; par contre, les achats de commerce ont été importants et, les nouvelles du debours aidant, nous ont valu la baisse des cours à P.T. 65 15/40 pour les 3 mois et à P.T. 67 pour le février-mars.

Municipalité d'Alexandrie

AVIS

En conformité de la circulaire du Ministère des Finances en date du 27 Juin 1886 N° 32 (Propriété Bâtie), la Municipalité avise Messieurs les propriétaires qu'à partir du 18 Octobre 1906, elle procédera par les soins des Commissions composées de délégués de la Municipalité et de membres élus par les propriétaires, à la réévaluation des propriétés dont la première évaluation a été faite il y a 8 ans, c'est-à-dire en 1898.

Ces Commissions évalueront aussi les terrains ainsi que les constructions nouvellement bâties à partir du 16 Novembre 1906.

Messieurs les propriétaires intéressés sont priés de donner aux dites Commissions tous les renseignements qu'elles demandent, et de leur permettre l'accès de leurs propriétés pour les constatations nécessaires.

Il est bien entendu que les propriétaires restent toujours tenus d'aviser la Municipalité de toutes constructions, nouvelles additions ou retranchements à leurs immeubles dans le délai réglementaire avant le 15 Novembre de l'année, sous peine de double imposition.

L'Administrateur,
Signed: W. P. CHATAWAY.
Alexandria, the 15 October 1906. 28679-3

CHRONIQUE FINANCIERE

Alexandrie, le 19 Octobre.

La hausse du taux d'escompte, au lieu de déterminer la baisse à laquelle certains s'attendaient, a eu pour effet de provoquer une hausse. Ce n'est pas la première fois, d'ailleurs, que la spéculation, influencée par un événement qu'elle redoute, se rassure dès que cet événement se réalise. L'élévation du taux de la Banque d'Angleterre à 5% a eu pour premier résultat le relèvement de la proportion de sa réserve avec ses engagements de 35 1/2 à 37 1/2%. D'autre part, le taux privé d'escompte a été porté de 4 3/4 à 4 7/8 et le Consolat Anglais a fléchi de 86 1/2 à 86 3/8. Les valeurs égyptiennes n'en bénéficient pas moins sur le marché de Londres d'une plus-value générale appréciable: la New Cairo gagne 1/8 à 17, l'Agricole 1/8 à 9 7/8, la National Bank 3/8 à 28 7/8, la Delta Light 1/2 livre à 12 1/8.

A Paris nos titres ont un accueil tout aussi favorable: les actions de Suez gagnent 7 fr. à 4,495; le Crédit Foncier Egyptien 5 fr. à 751, la Land Bank of Egypt 5 fr. à 230, la Banque d'Athènes 2 fr. à 147 et le Crédit Franco-Egyptien 4 fr. à 134,50.

Sur notre place les facilités offertes par le Gouvernement à la National Bank of Egypt et les importants arrivages d'or de cette semaine ont profité une détente monétaire dont notre marché des valeurs a largement profité. Nous ne sommes cependant pas au terme de la crise, car on estime que si le prix du coton se maintient au niveau actuel et que la récolte atteigne 6 1/4 millions de cantars, la saison cotonière absorbera cette année-ci cinq millions de livres de plus que l'an dernière. Quoiqu'il en soit, la spéculation locale s'est montrée cette semaine franchement optimiste. En dépit des nouvelles du debours, elle s'est livrée à des achats fort importants qui ont amené une hausse presque générale des cours.

Dès samedi ce mouvement se dessine sur que ces valeurs, en particulier sur l'Agricole, la National Bank, la Cassa di Sconto, la Delta Land, l'Urbaine et le Comptoir. Lundi la hausse est générale avec animation sur les mêmes titres, auxquels il faut ajouter les Nouveaux Hôpitaux, les New-Egyptian et les Hooker. Des réalisations de profits occasionnent le lendemain une réaction partielle. Les jours suivants l'ouverture s'effectue en réaction, mais la fermeté suit toujours par reprendre le dessous à la suite de la forte poussée de quelques titres, particulièrement de l'Union Foncière.

Somme toute, la semaine clôture en hausse marquée. Sur une cinquantaine de valeurs inscrites à la cote officielle, une trentaine sont en hausse, trois seulement en baisse et les autres demeurent stationnaires. Les fluctuations les plus sensibles sont: à la hausse, la National Bank qui gagne 5/16 à 27 1/16, la Delta Light 3/16 à 13 1/16, la Béhère 2 livres 5/8 à 39 1/2, la Cassa di Sconto 5 fr. 50 à 234 50 et 229 3/4, les Nungovich 1/4 à 18, la part de fondateur Comptoir 4 livres à 49, la part de fondateur Estates 2 1/2 livres à 15 3/8, et l'Union Foncière 1/4 à 6 1/4; à la baisse, les pertes sont insignifiantes.

L'Egyptian Land and General Trust (Hôpital) vient de vendre sa propriété de Gourbal à un prix qui lui laisse un bénéfice de 40,000 livres. Cette magnifique propriété, située à Alexandrie entre le Canal Mahmoudieh, les quartiers Mharraq Bey et Attarine et la gare de Caire, a une superficie de 330,000 pieds carrés. Elle a été vendue à raison de 60 P.T. le pic. Le groupe acquéreur, à la tête duquel se trouvent M.M. Rossano Frères, courtois bien connus de notre ville, a l'intention de la lotir en petites parcelles, à l'effet d'en construire des maisons ouvrières et économiques. C'est à cause de l'important bénéfice réalisé dans cette affaire par l'Egyptian Land and General Trust que ce titre a donné lieu dans le courant de cette semaine à un courant d'affaires suivi et important entre 1 £ 32 et 1 £ 7/32.

La hausse de la New Egyptian a été déterminée par le bruit d'après lequel cette société sera assurée à des conditions d'avantages une concession de 15,000 feddans à Khartoum. Nous serons d'ailleurs très prochainement renseignés sur la situation de cette société, puisque l'assemblée générale ordinaire va se tenir ces jours-ci à Londres. On parle d'un bon dividende pour l'exercice écoulé.

L'assemblée du Comptoir Financier et Commercial qui avait été annoncée pour le 27 octobre courant, n'aura lieu que le surlendemain 29. Nous n'avons pas besoin de rappeler qu'il sera proposé, à ce que l'on dit, un dividende annuel de 12% pour les actions et de 2% pour les parts de fondateur.

Sir W. Willcocks, directeur général de l'Anglo-Egyptian Land Allotment Co. est de retour de l'île de Chypre où il s'est occupé durant l'été de l'organisation de la Banque Agricole et de diverses autres affaires entreprises dans l'île pour le compte de la société.

Parmi les valeurs qui ont eu les honneurs de la semaine, nous devons citer au premier rang l'Union Foncière. Longtemps négligée aux environs de 6 livres, elle vient d'être l'objet d'une demande très active tant locale que du Caire qui a poussé le cours jusqu'à 6 3/8 à Alexandrie et 6 1/2 au Caire. Cette reprise subite et considérable a naturellement déterminé des réalisations qui ont ramené le cours à 6 1/4 acheteurs en clôture. On s'attend sur cette valeur à un mouvement de hausse très accentué: entre les terrains que la société a déjà vendus avec de gros profits, la plupart de ses propriétés sont estimées aujourd'hui presque au double de leur prix d'achat. Des offres nombreuses ont déjà été faites à la société, et il est à présumer que dans le courant de la prochaine saison d'affaires d'importantes transactions auront lieu. Dans ces cas, les prévisions les plus optimistes pourraient bien être dépassées. A noter que le prix actuel de l'Union Foncière ne dépasse que d'un quart le prix d'émission.

La Béhère qui est en somme une dépendance de l'Union Foncière a gagné pendant cette semaine une avance de plus de deux livres et demi à 33 1/2.

D'ailleurs la plupart des titres fonciers sont admirablement tenus: la Delta Land, émise

à 1 £, est demandée à 3 13/16; les Estates, émises également à 1 £, obtiennent 2 3/32 acheteurs; l'Urbaine, émise à 2 £, est demandée à 6 13/32; la Béhère, émise à 1 £, atteint 39 1/2; la Nile Land, émise à 2 £, coté 2 £ 16 7/16, etc.

Nous n'avons cessé dans nos précédentes chroniques d'insister sur l'absence presque complète d'affaires, absences qui a fait passer les transactions précédentes presque inaperçues. Il n'en sera pas de même, selon toute apparence, pour la liquidation de fin Octobre. Des transactions nombreuses et importantes ont en effet été conclues ces derniers temps et, fait digne de remarque, en grande partie pour fin courant. Il y a donc lieu de s'attendre à une transition passagère vers la fin d'octobre, mais aussitôt ce passage passé, tout concorde à faire prévoir pour le mois prochain, l'inauguration définitive du grand mouvement annuel de hausse. Il y aura en effet à cette époque une plus forte circulation d'or dans le pays.

KHEDIVIAL OPERA HOUSE.

The Performances under the Distinguished Patronage of THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF OROMER G.O.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Major-General BULLOCK, G.B.

and Sir REGINALD WINGATE, K.C.B., D.S.O., Siradar.

MONDAY, 22nd OCTOBER, 1906.

For 12 Performances Only!

THE BANDMANN OPERA CO.

Under the Personal Direction of MAURICE E. BANDMANN, and by special arrangement with MR. GEORGES EDWARDES, GAETY THEATRE, LONDON, will present the following latest London Successes:

MONDAY, October 22nd.

(First time in Cairo). LADY MADCAP, from the Prince of Wales Theatre.

TUESDAY, 23rd.

A RUNAWAY GIRL. The Greatest Gaiety Success.

WEDNESDAY, 24th.

(First time in Cairo). ALADDIN, Mr. Bandmann's Enormously Successful Xmas Pantomime & Extravaganza.

THURSDAY, 25th.

(First time in Cairo). THE CATCH OF THE SEASON, from the Vaudeville Theatre, London.

FRIDAY, 26th.

(First time in Cairo). The Favourite Musical Comedy SERGEANT BRUE (of the C. Division), from the Prince of Wales Theatre, London.

SATURDAY, 27th.

(First time in Cairo). THE SPRING CHICKEN. The Latest Gaiety Success.

MONDAY, 29th.

(First time in Cairo). Andre Messager's beautiful Comic Opera THE LITTLE MICHAUS, from Daly's Theatre, London.

TUESDAY, 30th.

Sidney Jones' Masterpiece. THE GEISHA, from Daly's Theatre, London.

WEDNESDAY, 31st.

The Great Popular Success. THE EARL AND THE GIRL, from the Lyric Theatre, London.

THURSDAY, November 1st.

The Greatest of all American Comic Operas THE BELLE OF NEW YORK.

FRIDAY, 2nd.

The Record English Musical Comedy CHINESE HONEYMOON, from the Strand Theatre, London.

SATURDAY, 3rd.

FLORODORA, Leslie Sturt's Charming Opera. From the Lyric Theatre, London.

MONDAY, 4th.—TO BE SELECTED.

Prices of Admission:

PRIVATE BOXES	Baignoires and Premières Loges	200 P.T.
	Seconde	100 "
Fauteuils	...	25 "
Stalles	...	15 "
Front Gallery	...	8 "
Back	...	3 "

Special Popular Subscription.

A discount of 20 per cent allowed on tickets booked for the 12 performances, viz: Lower and First Tier Boxes 1920 P.T. 2nd Tier 960 P.T. Fauteuils 240 P.T. Stalls 144 P.T. Box Office now open for all bookings. (Booking Hours 9 to 12 and 3 to 5.)

Doors Open at 8.30. Commence at 9.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF SURPLUS BOOKS

IN THE WORLD.

OFFERED AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Every month MUDIE'S publish a fresh list of their Surplus Books and New Remainders.

FRESKEL.

WHAT IT IS

FRESKEL is a dry powdered preparation for Wall and Ceiling Decoration, made ready for use with the addition of water. It is easily prepared and applied.

WHAT IT DOES

FRESKEL covers well, and works easy Does not crack, peel, or show brush marks. Does not rub off.

ECONOMICAL - EFFECTIVE.

Shade Cards and Circulars on application to the manufacturers:

THOS. HINSHELWOOD & CO., LIMITED.

ALEXANDRIA.

Allen, Alderson & Co.

LIMITED.

SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR

MESSRS. RUSTON, PROCTOR & CO., LIMITED, LINCOLN.
Fixed and Portable Steam and Oil Engines, Corn Mills.

Patent Tidbin making Threshing Machines.

MESSRS. PLATT BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED, OLDHAM.

Cotton Ginning Machinery.

MESSRS. JOHN FOWLER & CO., LIMITED, LEEDS.

Steam Ploughing Machinery and Sundries.

THE CENTRAL CYCLONE CO., LIMITED, LONDON.

Grinding and Pulverising Machinery.

MESSRS. CAMELL, LAIRD & CO., LTD., OF SHEFFIELD.

Steel Rolls, springs, buffers, &c. — Patent sand blast files.

MESSRS. MERRYWEATHER & SONS, LONDON.

Steam and Manual Fire Engines.

MESSRS. F. REDDAWAY & CO., LTD., PENDLETON, MANCHESTER.

The Camel Brand Betting, etc. etc.

Ratner's Safes.

THE ENGELBERG RICE HULLER.

Gilkes Vortex Turbine.

MESSRS. A. RANSOME & CO., LIMITED, NEWARK-ON-TRENT.

Wood Working Machinery and Appliances.

MCCORMICK'S REAPERS & MOWERS.

PLANET JUNIOR AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Horse, Seed, Drills, etc. etc.

OLIVER PLOUGHS.

A large assortment of our pumps are kept in stock by our Agents, The Midland Engineering Co. of Rue de la Gare du Caire, No. 2, Alexandria.

Agent in Cairo: M. A. FATTUCCI.

Agent in Khartoum: RIETI & BERTELLI.

DIXON BROS. & HUTCHINSON, Ltd.

MOTOR BOATS & PETROL MOTORS.

Special Designs for Nile, Canals, Business, and Pleasure Boats

Works: SOUTHAMPTON. Sole Agent for Egypt and the Sudan: JAMES CARRALL WILCOCKS.

288-907

288-907

G. MARCUS & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR EGYPT FOR MILNER'S SAFE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company, Limited
OF HAMBURG. (COVERS ALSO BURGLARY RISKS.)

The National Assurance Company of Ireland.

Now assumed by the Yorkshire Fire & Life Insurance Co. Established 1824

Fire Insurance Policies granted on all approved

Descriptions of Property, at moderate rates,

ALEXANDRIA, Maison A. F. Ass., Rue Constantinople. CAIRO, Hosh Issa.

17-11A-6-6

17-11A-6-6